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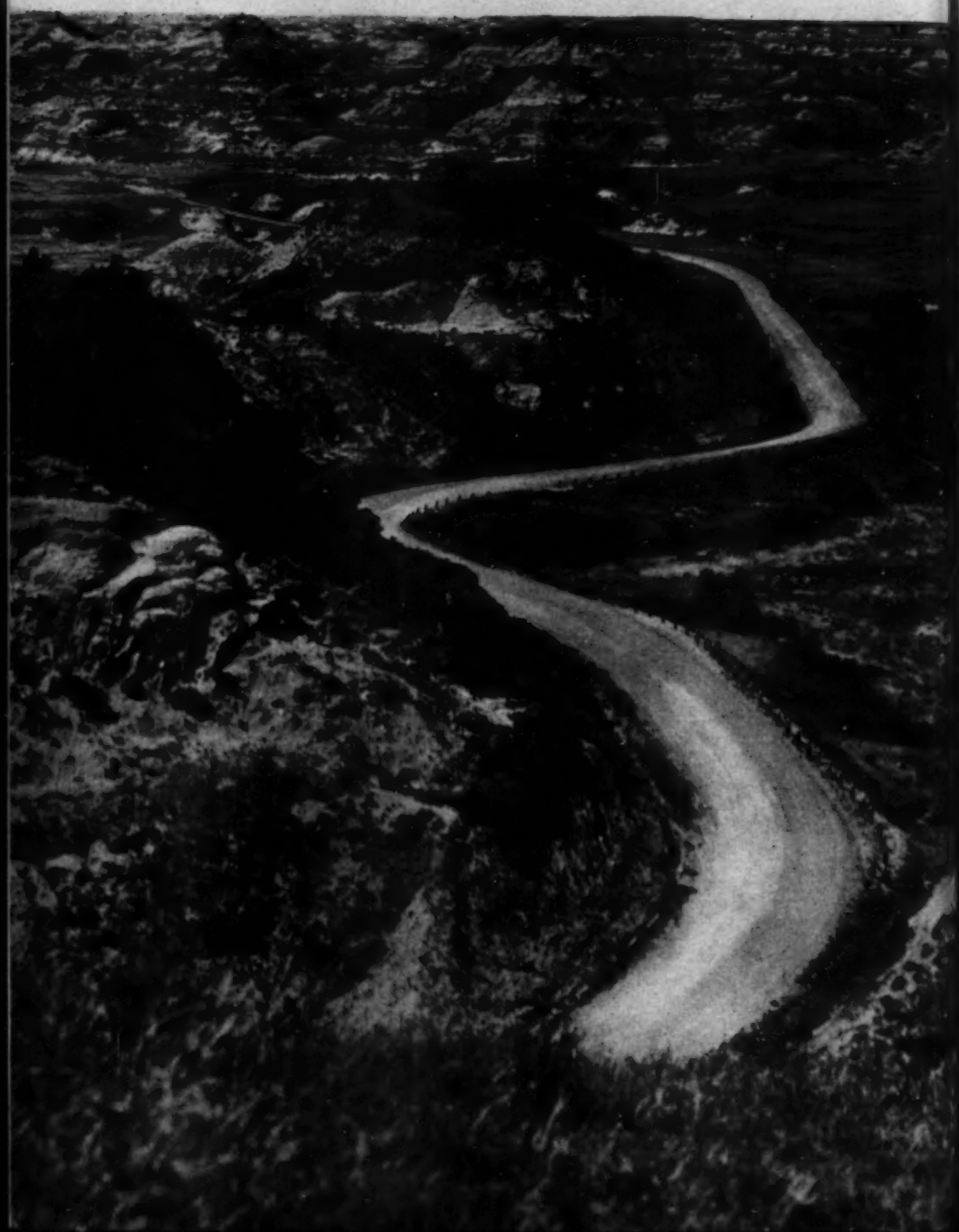
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EDITORIAL

CITIZENSHIP entails responsibility. Our Government is what we make it, good or bad or indifferent. We live in a Republic which means rule by representation. Those we elect to represent us are the reflection of the citizens they represent. It is our own business to know something of the persons for whom we vote. Election time is drawing near and we need ask ourselves how we intend to fulfill this greatest obligation of citizenship.

It is frequently claimed that a single vote does not count, that it makes no difference any way and that politics are so contaminated that it is impossible for an honest man to win. This is a poor excuse for allowing a self-seeking minority to control the polls. In America public opinion can be created by earnest fact-finding and zeal for the public welfare.

PRINCIPLE is the scale by which all actions may be measured and upon which conviction may be sustained. Is it too much to ask that those elected to govern shall have a clean record in honest dealing and experience in thrifty management in lesser affairs? Is it

too much to ask that character be associated with intellect and experience?

If Christian manhood and womanhood would go to the polls in November and vote against all forms of unrighteousness, of crooked dealing and injustice, no matter what the personal outcome might be, America would have a new day. Begin with your community and the State will be well governed. Well-governed States mean a strong nation. Discontent and rebellion fade away when justice and righteousness prevail.

IT HAS been said, "Good government is the gift of good people to themselves, for the fountain of social justice cannot rise higher than its source. The times call for a soul-searching reexamination of our national purpose in life. We shall call in vain upon others to be patriotic if our own patriotism has failed. We shall demand good government in vain if we neglect our own duties in the precinct and at the polls."

Go to the polls and cast your vote intelligently. Exercise your privilege that it be not taken from you!

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.



From an original etching by Hirst Milhollen

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

The Statue of Liberty National Monument

THE Statue of Liberty is the gift of the people of France to the United States. This year we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the unveiling and dedication of this monument which took place on October 28, 1886. The idea that such gift should be made to our nation by the people of France had its inception in the minds of a group of Frenchmen who met many years before in the home of Edouard de Laboulaye, grandfather of the present French Ambassador to the United States. It was their original proposal that France participate in some fitting manner in the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and that that might best be done by the gift of a memorial. To this end the gifted sculptor, F. A. Bartholdi, was selected to create the design. Making a special voyage to the United States it was as he entered New York Harbor that he conceived the Statue of Liberty, a gigantic goddess symbolic of equality and justice holding aloft the torch of freedom. It was found, however, that the statue could not be ready in time for the centennial of the Declaration of Independence and it was not until 1884 that the cornerstone of the foundation was laid in this country. Complying with Bartholdi's wish the President of the United States permitted the use of old Fort Wood on Bedloe Island as the site of the statue. The statue itself arrived from France on July 19, 1885, its three hundred sections having been carefully crated for the journey across the sea. The unveiling and dedication took place in the presence of the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, members of the French mission, and thousands of French and American citizens.



Foreword
to
France
and the
American Revolution

THE traditional friendship which has prevailed between France and America throughout the course of their history, sprang, above all, from their common love for liberty.

It is therefore with thankfulness and gratification that I have accepted to write a foreword for the history by Dr. Louis Charles Smith, which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is publishing in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, on the occasion of the celebration on October 28th next, of the 50th Anniversary of the inauguration of the "Statue of Liberty enlightening the World."

The account given by Dr. Smith of the cooperation brought by France towards the successful outcome of the War of Independence, is as vivid as it is impartial, enhancing the value of this work. I very sincerely congratulate the author on the interesting narrative of this event he has thus contributed.

I am no less grateful to him also for the accuracy with which in his last chapter he has specified and characterized the motives of the French people, upon their offering the Statue of Liberty to the American nation.

The reading, unfortunately done somewhat hastily in the course of this last summer, of documents left by my grandfather, Edouard Laboulaye, in the very house where was conceived and effected the project of this monument, enables me to proclaim the warmth of the feelings shared by all the members of the Committee of the Franco-American Union.

They aspired with all their might to an era of liberty and wished to express to their friends in America their faith and their hope in the ideal which, for one hundred years, the latter had chosen as a basis for their Government.

In closing, I could do no better than join in the wish formulated by Dr. Louis Charles Smith himself and express the hope that this ideal common today to both nations will be the link forever uniting them in friendship.

Louis de Salaberge

Ambassador of France to the United States

France and the American Revolution

A Short History of the French Participation in Our Struggle for Independence

LOUIS CHARLES SMITH, B.S.; M.A.; S.J.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The author of this article is Librarian General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; former president, Le Cercle LaFayette, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University; former national president, International University Club; Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia, the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association; Special recognition for studies in economics and philosophy by the University of Hamburg; at present, Member of Staff of the Library of Congress.

THE interest of France in the American Colonies commenced long before the Revolutionary War. It was the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus that excited in the breasts of European monarchs and statesmen an intense desire to possess the new lands with all their potential resources and wealth. This covetous spirit which fired all the rulers in Europe soon became the unceasing cause of contention between the then three great maritime powers, England, France, and Spain. For centuries after the discovery of America their rivalries were maintained with changing fortunes, down to the moment when the Declaration of Independence of the United States was signed. That document was directly responsible for taking away support from some and lessening the greediness of others, and virtually ending the many wars that these powers carried on. It is this rivalry which had existed between England and France that especially interests us, for in it we find the primary reason for the Franco-American alliance of 1778.

At the end of the seventeenth century there arose between France and England a contest for empire that was to last more than one hundred years. To be exact, the struggle lasted, with brief intervals, for one hundred and twenty-six years, from 1689 to 1815, ending with the Battle of Waterloo and properly divisible into three periods, 1689-1763, 1775-1783, and 1792-1815. By the end of the first period England stood forth as the leading world power, having dispossessed France in America and in Asia, considerably increasing her own colonial empire and holding in check those of Spain and Holland. The

intense animosity created by those early years of colonial warfare between England and France furnishes us with the principal explanation for the later alliance between France and the thirteen American colonies, because of which we were able to win our independence.

The French Alliance—History's Paradox

The French alliance, through which was created the United States of America, is the romance of history. Fiction cannot boast of even a closely similar incident wherein reality is born from the improbable, nor can any dream of our wildest imagination picture man ever again enacting a like drama on the stage of civilization.

It was Louis XVI, of the line of despotic French kings, surrounded by the most exclusive of feudal aristocracies, who sent to our American colonies money, supplies, yes, even fleets and armies officered by the scions of the proudest of nobilities, to fight for subjects in revolt against the sovereignty of a crown. Thus did King Louis protect the liberties of the common people in America, while in his own country the French people were economically and socially enslaved by the nobility, and even denied certain important civil rights. Strange as this paradox may now seem, yet to its occurrence we owe the very existence of our government today. Without the assistance of France there is grave doubt that we would have actually won the war for independence, even after a long struggle. Undoubtedly we would have compromised rather than have suffered a worse fate. To-day we might have been but another unit in the British Empire instead of one of the

mightiest of nations, possessing a form of government so well founded that its fundamental principles have remained unchanged since its establishment.

As already suggested, there was sufficient reason for France to take such an active and glorious part in the revolt of the American colonies against English rule. The French nation was impelled by an hereditary animosity towards England.

There was another, and as equally important, reason for certain of the French people to come to our assistance, which can easily be traced to the writings of the French philosophers of the time, Rousseau and Voltaire. Those authors proclaimed that the rights of man to decide his fate and to choose his government were supreme. They taught the doctrine that all men are created free and equal and that, accordingly, all persons should enjoy their existence here on earth in a spirit and atmosphere of liberty and equality, with only such civil restraints as might be necessary for the protection of society, individually and collectively. The teachings of those philosophers found their way to the hearts and minds of many Frenchmen. They were even discussed openly by the noblemen in the court of King Louis, possibly more to break the monotony of a very bored court than to treat them seriously.

The younger French nobility found special interest in these discussions. It was they who received with sympathy the news of the revolt of English colonies in America, as much from hatred of England as from the philosophical spirit of their age. It is thus that we explain the great sacrifice of the nobleman LaFayette, who, leaving his wife, child, and fortune at home, and removing himself from France against the wishes of his King, brought to this country with him such ability, untiring energy, and enthusiasm for our cause that at the age of twenty he was made a major general in the Continental Army.

With King Louis XVI, the Sovereign of all France, it was otherwise. Neither he nor the queen was actually enthusiastic for the cause of the Americans. Ideas of political independence and religious liberty, loudly proclaimed on the other side of the Atlantic, could not well find an echo in a dynasty founded upon divine right and

occupied by Bourbons, trained in the principles of absolutism. Public feeling in France, however, was against England and for the colonies. The emigration of French volunteers, the arrival of Franklin in Paris, such important American victories as that of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and the deeds of violence committed by the English navy upon French sailors finally overcame the supposedly neutral position of Louis XVI and obliged that unhappy king to yield for the first, though not the last, time to public opinion.

"France alone wages war for an idea," said her sovereign, King Louis XVI. No nation has ever conducted any foreign policy or taken active part in foreign affairs with so much disinterestedness and perseverance as at the period of the French intervention in the War of American Independence. France gave to America money, supplies, and the use of her armies and fleets, without regard for her greatly deranged finances. This policy was carried so far and so taxed the French peasant and middleman that it started in the public mind a movement which contributed not a little to hasten the French Revolution of 1789. This portion of history covering the French alliance with the American colonies, therefore, is equally interesting to both nations.

French Participation An Absolute Necessity

In order that we may more truly appreciate the value of the French alliance, let us trace, in not too great detail, those events of the Revolutionary War in which France and Frenchmen took so active a part. We need not review here the causes of the American Revolution, the spark of which was ignited at the Battle of Lexington; those facts are undoubtedly well known to most of us. Nor will any résumé of the history of the war itself be attempted except such as is necessary to show the part which France played.

There can be no doubt that without France's assistance, especially after the treaties were signed, our cause might have been lost, and the fate of the scaffold then would have awaited many of those patriots whose memories we hold so dear in our hearts today. This conclusion is best em-

phasized if we take the Englishman's point of view, as evidenced in the following quotation from Thackeray's "The Virginians": "Who has not speculated, in the course of his reading of history, upon the 'Has been' and the 'Might have been' in the world? I take my tattered old map-book from the shelf, and see the boards on which the great contest was played; I wonder at the curious chances which lost it; and, putting aside any idle talk about the respective bravery of the two nations, can't but see that we had the best cards, and that we lost the game." True, England did hold the best cards, for she had more money, more supplies, and more men at her disposal; yet with all our poor cards, we held an "ace-in-the-hole" and that winning card was France.

The American colonists were fortunate in winning the first battle of their war with England, when they successfully repulsed an English detachment at Lexington and Concord in April, 1775. But the success of the Massachusetts militia was not long to continue as the war soon spread to three main points on the American continent: the vicinity of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; Canada; and lastly, to the South—around Charleston and the Carolinas. General George Washington soon found that his army needed munitions, food, and other supplies, including money to pay the soldiers. Colonial America did not possess any factories wherein muskets, cannon, or gun-powder might be manufactured in large quantities. We were forced to secure these war materials abroad.

Congress Sends Deane to France

Washington was in a quandry, for his many requests to Congress were unavailing, both because of indifference to the actual needs and the inability to fulfil them. Finally, realizing the seriousness of the situation, Congress was forced to turn to monarchical Europe for aid. In March 1776, Congress sent Silas Deane to France with formal instructions to accomplish three things: first, to procure in France military supplies, namely clothing, muskets, cannon, and ammunition for an army of thirty thousand men; secondly, to obtain articles for the Indian trade so that the savages on the

frontiers might be kept neutral or even friendly to the colonists; and thirdly, to enter into a treaty of commerce and alliance with France if favorable opportunity should present itself. Thus it was that this Connecticut school-master, lawyer, and shopkeeper became the first foreign agent of the United Colonies, with powers which today are usually accorded only to veteran diplomats. In order to accomplish his purpose Deane was forced to follow a path hitherto unexplored. Upon the success of his mission depended the future of the Revolution. We were literally without the common necessities for a campaign. At that time we had men, but we had no clothing for them, no arms, no ammunition, no cannon, and above all, no money.

Deane arrived in Bordeaux at the end of May, 1776, and immediately made the necessary purchases for the Indians, being forced to use what little funds had been allotted him and to rely on the credit of the colonies for the remainder. That having been accomplished, Deane then started boldly for Paris, without a friend in the kingdom and unable to speak the French language. By means of a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin to one of his scientific friends in Paris, Deane was able to be presented to Vergennes, then the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Unknown to Deane, the King of France and his ministers had already discussed the possibility of the colonies asking for aid, and had agreed that such aid might be permitted if accomplished by secret means so that the English spies might not make the discovery. With this in mind it was only natural that Vergennes told Deane he was sorry the French government was not in a position at that time openly to assist the colonies through loans or supplies, as it might disturb their neutral position with England. In a very friendly and sympathetic tone, as later described by Deane, Vergennes nevertheless pointed out that the French government would not interfere if the necessary supplies were secured in France on the credit of the colonies so long as the neutrality of the country was not compromised. He then went so far as to suggest to Deane that there was a certain merchant recently established in Paris whom he was sure could supply Deane with

all that was needed at terms to be agreed upon. Deane could not but have been surprised when he found the merchant was none other than the celebrated French dramatist, Caron de Beaumarchais. Puzzled as he might have been, he must have suspected that the firm of Hortalez & Cie., supposedly owned by Beaumarchais, was in a sense but a secret agency of the French government.

Deane immediately placed orders with Beaumarchais, to be paid in a great part by shipments of flour and tobacco to Hortalez & Cie. Since the Continental Congress had little money so early in the war, it was necessary to use American tobacco, rice and wheat in making exchanges for war materials.

Even cannon, removed from French arsenals, could be purchased from the newly made merchant, Beaumarchais. In addition to this kindly act, though necessarily accomplished in secret, France also found means whereby we were able to borrow money, some even without interest. When the British minister in France complained to Vergennes, he replied that the government knew of no other cargoes, consigned by Hortalez & Cie and leaving French ports, than those being sent to the French colonies for their own defense. He expressed regret to the British minister if any such ships had been misdirected after leaving the French ports.

The large amount of supplies which were secured through the help of the French government were absolutely priceless to us. They enabled our forces to win the victories achieved in 1777-78 and prevented a greater number of defeats. The men who compelled the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 were clothed with the uniforms and armed with the muskets supplied us through Deane and Beaumarchais. For this alone we owe to France and these two men a great debt of gratitude. Unfortunately, Deane, like Benedict Arnold, did much for the American cause in the early struggle and then, as the contest neared its end, turned traitor. With all their weaknesses, and the unerasable and never forgivable dark records of treachery, let us nevertheless remember that there was a time when both Deane and Arnold would have given their

very lives for us, as Arnold proved so well when he was wounded at Saratoga; and Deane when he undertook his dangerous mission across the sea, for capture and discovery by the British meant certain death.

No doubt Deane performed his task quite well in getting the supplies to the colonies during the early years of the war; yet his work was not exactly appreciated by Congress, which was one of the main reasons for his later turning traitor. Congress complained: first, he had failed to secure the treaty of commerce and alliance with France; secondly, he disregarded many of their later orders; and thirdly, he continued without authority to commission large numbers of foreign adventurers to high positions in the Continental Army with promises of extremely comfortable salaries. In defense of Deane it is well to point out that it was impossible to arrange any treaty at that time although he made every effort to do so. The orders of Congress could not be followed to the letter if any results were to be accomplished. Lastly, the commissioning of the large number of foreigners was done because Deane sincerely felt that we had need of experienced military officers and that these appointments would keep alive the sympathy in our favor of an important class of people in France. Congress originally asked Deane to secure the services of a few competent engineers, but it now found itself embarrassed with a deluge of foreign officers, many of whom were no more competent to fill places of leadership on our army than our own untrained privates in the militia. Dissatisfaction naturally ensued as Congress was forced to cancel many of these commissions. As bad as Deane's actions may have been in this regard, we may be tempted to excuse them when we consider that it was through his intervention that we were able to get into our army such brilliant and serviceable Frenchmen as LaFayette, Armand, Fleury, and that great Prussian soldier, Von Steuben. Through Deane, also, we obtained many skilled French engineers, including Du Portail, Launoy, Radierre, and Gouvion, who gladly came to our aid and directed many important works commencing with the year 1777.

Franklin and Lee Are Made Commissioners

In September, 1776, Congress thought it proper to appoint Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee commissioners to France, to cooperate with Deane in the transaction of our diplomatic affairs there. The story of Franklin's presence at the court of King Louis XVI portrays one of the most interesting episodes in American diplomatic history. As one of our agents in France his services gave to our efforts to secure recognition of our independence and an alliance with that country a strength and power which it is impossible to exaggerate. Franklin was not only a great scientist, philosopher, printer, and author, but, with equal effectiveness, a valuable diplomat.

Franklin Sets Sail for France

It was on an early brisk Fall morning, October 27, 1776, that three figures could be seen standing on one of the piers of Marcus Hook, the little village seaport on the Delaware, not very far from Philadelphia. In the minds of each of these three ran different thoughts, as they waited for the dory to take them to their ship on which they were to sail for France. One of these silhouettes against the cold morning dawn was a well known character throughout the countryside; in fact, his name was known in all of the American Colonies, for many were the colonists who used his lightning rod, read his Poor Richard's Almanac, and believed in his sound philosophy of wise government. They called him Benjamin Franklin.

Standing with Franklin were two boys, his grandsons, whose names were Benjamin Bache and William Temple Franklin. Franklin at the moment had little time to reflect upon the seriousness of the mission he was about to undertake in France, as he found himself quite busily engaged answering many questions of these youths about the sea, a subject with which he was quite familiar.

Upon the arrival of the dory little time was lost in getting aboard ship, one of the



From an original etching by Hirst Milhollen

fastest sloops of war owned by the Continental Congress, the good ship *Reprisal*. The boys immediately interested themselves with an inspection of the vessel and her sixteen six-pound guns. To them the voyage was to be an adventure into a new world; to Franklin it was more than just an ocean voyage, for he had crossed the sea a number of times before. Franklin's visit to Europe this time was truly a serious one and of such great importance that he worried not for his own life, should British discover the *Reprisal* or should a storm overtake them while at sea; rather, he thought of the vast task which had been assigned to him, one that would demand his every effort, all of his energy, and every ounce of experience he had so nobly gained by his past work in the interests of the American colonies. Congress insisted that he secure direct French assistance in our struggle for independence from England by means of an open alliance between the United Colonies and the Kingdom of France.

(To be continued)



THIS CAIRN, UNVEILED ON JULY 14, 1932, IN THE PRESENCE OF MORE THAN 50,000, IS BUILT OF NATIVE STONES GATHERED FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE BOUNDARY LINE ON WHICH IT RESTS. THE INSCRIPTION READS: "TO GOD IN HIS GLORY WE TWO NATIONS DEDICATE THIS GARDEN AND PLEDGE OURSELVES THAT AS LONG AS MEN SHALL LIVE WE WILL NOT TAKE UP ARMS AGAINST ONE ANOTHER"



ONE OF THE TWO SHELTERS IN THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN PICNIC AREAS, BUILT OF LARGE BROKEN FIELD STONES WITH STONE FLOORS AND ROOFS OF LOG RAFTERS AND HEAVY ROUGH SHINGLES. THESE SHELTERS ARE EQUIPPED WITH MASSIVE AND ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED TABLE AND BENCH COMBINATIONS AND NEARBY OUTDOOR FIREPLACES



THIS INTERESTING ADDITION TO THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN GROUNDS WAS COMPLETED JULY 1, 1936, APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WITH FINE COMMENTS BY THE REGIONAL AUTHORITY. THE FOUNDATION IS OF HEAVY MASONRY CONSTRUCTION, WITH LOG RAILINGS AND HEAVY BRIDGE PLANK FLOORING

The International Peace Garden

MARY BOYNTON COWDREY

OUT of the vastness of a far-flung plain, along the International Boundary line between Canada and the United States, rises a height of land called the Turtle Mountains. Its wooded hills and verdant buttes, rising to an elevation of 2,500 feet, are interspersed with sparkling lakes and shadowy cool glades. There are white-tailed deer and grouse in the hills, fish in the streams, and flowers and small fruits on the slopes. A rendezvous for all varieties of bird life, it is a veritable garden spot and as such it has been designated by two great nations. For it is the site of the new International Peace Garden.

When the Peace Garden project was launched in Toronto in 1929 by the National Association of Gardeners, a committee consisting of people from all parts of the Dominion and of the United States was chosen to select a site for a shrine which would commemorate a century of unbroken friendship between those two

nations. After a careful survey was made of all the land along the International Boundary, the Turtle Mountains, located half in North Dakota and half in Manitoba, was selected as the logical choice. The spot is close to the exact center of the North American Continent. On the Canal to Canada highway which spans the continent north and south, the longest in the world, and intersected by all important east and west roads, it is easily accessible by automobile, train, and airplane.

The huge tract is 2,200 acres in extent, one-half of which was donated by the Province of Manitoba and half by the State of North Dakota. Five million dollars will be subscribed by the two countries which will be used to maintain and intensify the beauties of nature.

It is believed that the project will enlist the interest of friends of the two nations all over the world.



ROOSEVELT CABIN

The Roosevelt Cabin

ON the state capitol grounds at Bismarck there stands a crude log structure in which the late President Theodore Roosevelt spent three eventful years on his Maltese Cross ranch seven miles south of Medora, North Dakota. To Minishoshe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Bismarck, goes the credit for preserving this shrine which has become a mecca for thousands of people who annually visit the state capitol.

Built by Roosevelt and his ranch hands in 1883, it was his home until 1887. In a public address he once said, "I regard the three years I spent in the Bad Lands as the greatest educational asset of my life." For here he gained health; here he learned to know men, hardy daring pioneers, straight shooters, men of action.

Following a trip to the St. Louis Exposition where it had been exhibited, the cabin was brought to Bismarck where it stood for a number of years the neglected victim of careless visitors who broke its windows and carved their names on its logs.

In 1919 the chapter undertook its restoration. It was raised to stone foundation; its scars were eradicated; its windows were replaced. The grounds around it were made beautiful by the planting of native

wild flowers under the expert direction of Mrs. Fannie M. Heath, a member of Red River Valley Chapter, Grand Forks, who was famed for her knowledge of the flora of her native state. A fence was erected with a forged wrought iron gate, the work of Haile Chisholm, master metal worker of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The artist incorporated in this gate two S's for soldier and statesman; two R's for rancher and rough-rider; a G for governor; a P for president; an N for nationalist; an E for explorer; an A for author; an H for historian; and a D for diplomat.

Visitors crossing the threshold use the original stepping stone quarried from a Bad Lands butte in 1884. A silver plate on the door was placed there by the hand of Alice Roosevelt Longworth. The inside furnishings are replicas of the furniture Roosevelt used. Pictures on the walls represent highlights in his life; and there are a pair of his chaps, his own hunting rifle, and some books from his library. In the nearby Memorial Building which houses the State Historical Society, is found the original rough wooden desk upon which Roosevelt wrote his famous "Hunting Trips of a Ranch Man" while a resident of Medora.

North Dakota State Capitol

RISING high above a bluff overlooking the historic valley of the Missouri river, North Dakota's new state capitol building at Bismarck is truly emblematic of the spirit of the pioneers. In its towering mass and sharp outlines the architects caught the outstanding attributes of those men and women who built a great commonwealth from the raw prairies.

Like them, too, is the efficiency of the structure. The history of men and women who turned virgin soil into waving wheat fields; who erected thriving cities where only untamed Indians roamed half a century ago; who turned their faces to the west with only strong hearts and willing hands with which to make their fortune, finds a counterpart here.

For North Dakota's capitol is unlike any other in the world. There is grandeur and majesty in its towering limestone walls, daring in the design which departed from all previous forms of public architecture, beauty in its simplicity, but the real keynote is efficiency. Materials are strong and sturdy; there was no money to waste on non-essentials.

In view of its cost, \$2,000,000, it bids fair to go down in history as one of the least expensive capitols in America as well as one of the finest.

The building is really two in one, the office building reaching nineteen stories and beside it the legislative wing, three stories high. Joining the two is the state Memorial Hall, over 300 feet long, 25 feet wide and 42 feet high—the most beautiful interior setting in North Dakota. Woods from far lands have been used to

embellish this hall, its walls are of polished Montana travertine, a combination of soft browns, greys and rose reds which make it one of the world's most beautiful building stones and the floors are of greyish white Tennessee marble. On the north side of this hall, a stairway leads to the ground level. Black Belgian marble, polished to such a brightness that one gets the impression of a dark looking glass, panels the stairwell and a bronze railing contributes to the perfection of the whole.

A poem in marble, bronze, wood and glass, it catches the grandeur of our prairie sunsets, uplifts the spirit and breathes peace.

The exterior walls of the building are Indiana limestone on a Wisconsin black granite base, over a steel super-structure.

Ornamentation of the interior depends almost entirely on rare and beautiful woods and building stones with some few portrayals in bronze castings in Memorial Hall and in the design of the elevator doors. The House and Senate chambers are semi-circular in shape and have beautiful and unusual indirect lighting. The Senate chamber has been called by some experts the finest in America.

From the observation tower one finds the city of Bismarck at his feet to the South, with the great Missouri river beyond, while to the North and East the rolling prairie stretches as far as the eye can see.

The spacious grounds surrounding the capitol are being made into a park, the work being financed by the Federal government.

Registrar General

Five hundred copies of the Revolutionary Ancestor Rolls just published in Vols. 150 and 151 of the Lineage Books are available for sale at 25c per copy.

Each copy contains the names of ancestors of one thousand members whose lineages are published in our Lineage Books. Compile your own Index for future reference.

Each volume of our Lineage Books contains accurate verified records of one thousand members and affords the best source for genealogical research. Each Chapter should have a complete file or should begin now to establish one. See the special offer in the official letter of the President General.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER, *Registrar General.*



DRIVE IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY



"EACH FIR AND PINE AND HEMLOCK
WORE ERMINE TOO DEAR FOR AN EARL."



SUNSET IN WESTERN WILLIAMS COUNTY ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

Beauty Spots In North Dakota

BERTHA R. PALMER

THERE is a familiar statement attributed to Emerson that one may travel the world over seeking for beauty but fail to find it unless it is carried with the traveler. This means, for example, that unless one knows the characteristics of the creatures one will be unable to recognize pachyderma. It is equally necessary to know the characteristics of beauty before one can see beauty.

The name of North Dakota in news dispatches is far more often associated with extreme cold, blizzards, crop failure, or radical politics than with natural beauty spots. Popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, North Dakota contains wonderful and beautiful scenery, as majestic, as colorful, as fantastic and grotesque, as restful and peaceful, as glorious and inspiring as is found anywhere. Its quality is unsurpassed, though its quantity is necessarily limited by physical boundaries and possibilities.

From the mountains north of Bottineau one may look south over miles of smoothly rolling cultivated fields, showing the season's colors as softly blended as the hues of a huge Persian rug. From the sides of Black Butte, twelve miles south and west of Amidon in Slope County, the one who seeks "something different" may look out over equally vast stretches of indescribable formations, perpendicular buttes, deep, jagged canyons, grotesquely weathered forms, seen through the colorful hazes of distance and atmosphere which settle down in blue, gray and violet veils over all, till the unnamable contortions are blended and harmonized against the sky and one is led to cry, "I would that my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me."

Through North Dakota flows the historic Missouri River, so restless and powerful that it is ever changing its banks, but always and always it flows on and on, twisting, turning, writhing and eddying,



ALONG THE SHEYENE RIVER, VALLEY CITY,
N. DAKOTA



ONE OF THE LAKES IN THE TURTLE MOUNTAINS

down through fertile meadows or between steep stone or clay cliffs forever with its dirty, muddy face upturned to the sky, till at last it is washed in the waters of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. All along its banks the Indian villages have been replaced by Government forts which in turn have been razed or abandoned and are visited now only by the oldest inhabitants who act as guides for curious tourists.

The "Minnewaukan country" is rich in myth and legend. Much interesting history centers about Sullys Hill on the south shore of Devils Lake, which cradles yet the remains of an old Catholic Mission, while at the northwest end are the buildings of Fort Totten, now used for a Government Indian School.

The Pembina Mountains, where one stood years ago, and looking to the east declared, "This is magnificent; it should be called 'Walhalla', the habitation of the gods," still justifies that ardent exclamation.

The James and Sheyenne Rivers, while not navigable, are ribbons of silver running between velvet banks and under protecting trees, offering delightful camping places for training or recreation or rest.

And North Dakota also contains the Great Bad Lands of the Little Missouri, rivaling in form and color and grandeur the Grand Canyon, which surpasses them only in depth.

People go to Europe to visit chateaux and the homes of royalty. Just south of the city of Medora stands the Chateau de Mores, the former home of a French nobleman, where members of royal families have been entertained.

A new fad in large eastern cities is to refinish the buildings formerly used for driving horses, but now made vacant by the use of automobiles, and use them for restaurants and refectories under their former names, witness "Kelley's Stables" in Chicago and "Sullivan's Alley" in New York.

But it is not necessary to go East for such experiences. On the H. T. Ranch, south of Amidon, the cattle barns which are finished in hardwood have been refinished and refurnished and guests may be served light or substantial meals here during their rest moments.

The history of the valley of the Red River of the North, which flows north, is contemporaneous with that of our Nation for it was known and traveled by Christian missionaries in 1630, and was the pioneer highway in the days of dog sledge and ox cart.

But the imports and exports of the Red River Valley today cannot be mentioned in the same sentence with carts. In the early spring there are miles and miles of rich looking, dark brown and black fields waiting for the seed. Then come the days when we know the "dragon's teeth" have been sowed for millions of green spear points appear through the soil in soldier-like rows. So rapid is the growth that in a few days more the ground is hidden under a long, thick, rich green nap which becomes longer each day.

That ripples and runs, that floats and flies
With subtle shadows, . . .
All in dazzling links and loops. . . .

Before we realize it the whole landscape has changed:

Like liquid gold the wheat fields lie
A marvel of yellow and russet and green.

* * *

A riot of shadow and shine,
A glory of olive and amber and wine.

Then it is only a short time till the next change,

Of newly shaven stubble, rolled
A royal carpet toward the sun.

One must mention the beauties of gray and cloudy days, because we have so few of them that we welcome them as a change from the almost continual sunshine. One year by actual count of 365 days there were found only 99 days cloudy, giving 266 days of brightness to be relieved by these few of restful gray.

West of the valley plains lies the rolling country.

"I came to the mountains for beauty," wrote Jessie B. Rittenhouse in a little poem called "Vision" closing with the words, referring to the mountains:

These lone folks have looked on them daily
But I see in their faces no light.
Oh! how can I show them the mountains
That lie round them by day and by night!

We have several heights in North Dakota where the "vision from the mountain top" may be had: The Killdeer Mountains in Dunn County, the Hawks Nest in Wells County, Sullys Hill in Ramsey and Benson Counties, and the Turtle Mountains in Bottineau County are a few. But like the folks in the poem, those who live near often do not see them, while those who are far away do not know that the mountains are there.

The so-called Turtle Mountain is not strictly speaking a mountain at all, but an elevation in the midst of a great plain, rising from four hundred to six hundred feet above the general level of the country. This height is about forty miles long and twenty miles wide, containing about eight hundred square miles. The highest point is Butte St. Paul which rises 2,534 feet above sea level and the most conspicuous spur on the southwest slope of the elevation.

The region is of interest not only because of its scenic beauty, but for the history connected with it. The traces of early times can be seen everywhere: there are places where the Indians held their dances and councils, Indian burial grounds, Red River cart trails, well-marked buffalo wallows and trails leading from lake to lake or down to the prairie. Along the eastern side are many deep holes on the high points where Indian guards used to lie, watching over the prairie for approaching enemy. During the days of conflict between the Indian tribes these mountains were considered a sort of oasis.

Food was abundant: raspberries, cranberries, pin-cherries, blueberries, wild plums, June berries, and bullberries; hazelnuts, acorns and other nuts; Indian turnips; fish in the lakes and streams, and wild fowl. The most important food was probably buffalo meat, for great herds wintered here, as did deer, moose, elk and antelope. It is not uncommon now to find a bear, deer or lynx, while there are many wolves, foxes, and rabbits.

The skins of these animals, together with

those of the beaver, otter, weasel, mink, muskrat, and squirrel provided abundant material for clothing.

The contrast in climate between the bleak, wind-swept plain and the mountains with their well timbered hills is very striking. This made the mountains a very desirable place, especially in winter.

The center of myth, mystery and romance is the Devils Lake Country.

When the whites first came the Indians said, "Minnewaukan Seche,"—Spirit Lake is bad, meaning the water was salty and not suitable for drinking, but it was misinterpreted. The only Bad Spirit the early white man knew was His Satanic Majesty, hence the name Devils Lake.

If our scenic worth were properly advertised, North Dakota would be especially noted for two things—the Bad Lands, which cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world, and its sunsets which may be equaled but not surpassed by any sunset anywhere on this globe.

Sunset on Devils Lake in worth traveling many miles to see—that one may enjoy and afterwards have the memories.

In 1893 the first Chautauqua Association in the Northwest chose the south shore of one of the bays for its home. In the years since then, thousands of persons have stood on those shores at the sunset hour. Each new visitor looks off over the miles of water, each hour in a different mood, to the miniature mountains on the western shore where the light of day is making a spectacular exit and declares, "I did not know there could be such a beautiful spot."

When chance brings to the state one who shall sing of a prairie "Annie Laurie," or of western "banks and braes," and thoughtfully choose a spot in Dakota land for his final resting place, then the tourist for pleasure, or intellectual profit will return whence they came and declare with one who knows "... the splendors of the earth and sky and sod bid me bow the head in reverence and in gratitude to God."

The Workshop of the Gods

HARRISON OTTO PIPPIN

THE traveler through Western North Dakota misses one of the wonder spots of America if he does not pause for a few days in the Bad Lands. It is a wonderful land of mystery and vast silent places of romance and color and beauty. The story is told, that when the Gods proposed to build a new heaven and a new earth, they established their workshop in what is now called the Bad Lands. Here may be seen the old furnaces at which they fashioned their work and the fires in which they tempered their tools still burn in the coal mines of this region. The huge clinkers dragged from their furnaces still dot the hills and the mountains of partly burnt clay still remain as a monument to their labors. Here they labored for centuries and when their work was completed, they left their workshop as a constant admonition to mankind that labor and perseverance will conquer all things. Here Nature, today, may be seen in her sublimest mood, that of labor. Daily She sculpts the hills and the valleys with Her tools, the wind, the rain, the heat and the cold. How wonderfully She shapes the hills into a thousand fantastic and grotesque designs, how delicately She carves the valleys and the canyons. Here She has carved an ancient castle with its moat and drawbridge and in another place the hills stand with castellated tops a constant call to man to worship the God of Creation. Sometimes She calls to Her aid the clouds and the mists and gathers them around the top of some butte where they hang like the hoary hair of some ancient sage, then darting the rays of sunlight through, She invokes life from the brown earth beneath. In Spring Time, She sends the swift striking thunder storm and washes away all of the debris from Her winter's toil and covers the floor of her workshop with a soft carpet of green.

In Winter, She mantles the hills with a soft, white, downy coverlet leaving no traces of the scars and ravages of the past, or draws Her curtain of blinding snow to hide Her mysteries from the eyes of man. In Autumn, She splashes a thousand colors over the valleys and hills and draws the blue from the heavens down to nestle over all. Every hour of the day She changes the footlights of Her stage so that Her picture is constantly changing and ever new. What a wonderful picture the Bad Lands present at sundown. Now they are bathed in a golden haze and as far as eye can reach, the buttes stretch away in never ending line, their outlines as bold and sharp as though cut in solid rock. Slowly the golden haze fades and a crimson glow settles over the land with each hill and valley mantled with a dark purple tinge. A sharp wind comes out from the hills and we are reminded that the stage is being set for the Master Actor, Night. Slowly the crimson fades into purple and the lower parts of the buttes and valleys become indistinct as though the curtain were being raised from the foot of the stage. Now the light dies and all that remains is the golden glow which illuminates for a moment the tops of the far distant buttes, like the dying embers of some campfire, and then goes out. Night has arrived. For a moment we listen to the night bird's call and the soft sighing of the winds in the tree tops, just as they must have called and sounded through the centuries past. The present slips away and we are living again in the beginning, our cares and responsibilities seem trivial here. One is face to face with his Creator and the soul is stripped of the dross of life. Not only is this creation for the material things but it is a new creation for man. The Bad Lands of North Dakota, the Workshop of the Gods.

Resources of North Dakota

Ceramics in North Dakota

THE FIRST PUBLICATION giving information on the clays of North Dakota was issued in 1892 by the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. This bulletin was a report on surveys made by the late Dean E. J. Babcock during the two previous summers. The travel had been largely on bicycle and the area covered had been large, covering much of the state.

As a result of the survey and report, a number of industries were started in different parts of the state to manufacture brick and tile and one plant near Walhalla in the Pembina Mountains to manufacture hydraulic or natural cement from a deposit of limey shale.

Dean Babcock learned from his surveys that North Dakota had clay deposits of a quality far superior to those in neighboring states. His work for over thirty years was devoted to awakening people of North Dakota and of the United States to the resources of North Dakota and the possibilities held within these deposits.

Displays of products made from these materials were shown within the state and at various World Fairs and attracted very wide attention.

In the year 1910 the Ceramics Department was opened at the University of North Dakota to prove what could be done with the materials found within the state. Miss Margaret Cable, an experienced potter, was secured to take charge of that work and she has succeeded in producing wares of fine quality and real artistic merit. She has succeeded in developing a number of exceptional artists from the students who have taken the training with her.

The department during its time has striven to develop a distinct type of pottery suggesting North Dakota. The decorative motifs have used features such as flowers, plants, animals, and scenery typical of this state.

Most recently the department has developed what is named "Prairie Pottery" made entirely of North Dakota materials of a type which may be found in numerous localities of the state and can be made with simple equipment of low cost.

In addition to the work of the Ceramic Department, the Division of Mines has maintained a statewide public service which examines, tests, and reports on samples of materials sent in by residents of the state.

The state is awakening to the possibilities from industrial development connected with its mineral resources.—*Extract from "North Dakota Engineer."*

The Lignite Coal Industry

MINOT, the third largest city in the state. It is in the eastern part of the lignite coal region.

The largest lignite coal deposit in the world lies in the western part of North Dakota, eastern Wyoming, eastern Montana, and north into Saskatchewan, Canada. Asia alone has more coal deposits than North Dakota.

Both underground and stripping methods are used in mining North Dakota lignite. Underground mines are opened by shafts varying from thirty-five to two hundred feet in depth; by slopes or inclined tunnels; level drift or tunnel from a side hill. From one to four feet of coal is left up for a roof. Overlying material is too weak for a roof and when the roof is robbed, caving follows. Lignite has been taken from strip pits ever since the state was settled. Horses and scrapers were used. During the last decade lignite has been taken out with large power shovels. Where lignite beds are flat this method may be used. Mining methods are simple and inexpensive.

Lignite coal is our greatest resource. With these vast coal deposits western North Dakota should become a great manufacturing section.

History of North Dakota

GRACE BETTS MEEKER

D. A. R. State Historian

THIS year, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Dakota Territory and the sixtieth anniversary of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, is a very fitting time to tell some of the interesting events that led up to territorial days and on down the years to our present beloved state. Vast fertile prairies; Bad Lands and buttes; the Missouri River, whose waters flow to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Red River to the north into Hudson Bay; the Turtle and Killdeer mountains—all provide beauty spots that compare well with any other State in the Union—this is North Dakota.

The Indians lived on the prairies and along the rivers years before the white man came. While colonists in New England were forming a permanent settlement in 1620, Spaniards were trading with the Indians in this territory. Fur trade fell to the French because they adapted themselves more readily to Indian camp life and inter-marriage. Verendrye and his sons, the first white men to leave records, came as far as the Red River country in 1731. By the later part of this century the Northwest Fur, the Hudson's Bay, and other companies (all Canadian) had established trading posts along the rivers. In 1821 these companies merged into what is known today as the Hudson's Bay Company. David Thompson, employed as a surveyor and trader by these companies, was responsible for the first map of this territory.

The first permanent English settlement was made at Pembina in the Red River valley as early as 1797, and in 1818 the first church was organized. When it was found that Pembina was on the United States side of the boundary line, the Hudson's Bay Company withdrew. Thus three great nations helped to build the State. The Spaniards left barely a trace of their occupation, but the French and English lingered, until now they are real Americans along with the other forty-three nationalities within its boundaries.

Thomas Jefferson, as a young man,

dreamed of a great western empire, and when he became President, asked Congress to appropriate \$2500 for exploration beyond the Mississippi. This was granted and the President appointed his private secretary, Captain Meriwether Lewis, and General William Clark to head the expedition. The congressional records of those years contain pages of interesting reading. Many Congressmen could not visualize this great Northwest empire. There are a few in each generation who catch a vision of the future. Some saw, with Jefferson, this vision which culminated in the Louisiana purchase in 1803.

Lewis and Clark and their party reached the Missouri river the fall of 1804. Early the following spring they, with their interpreter, Charbonneau and his wife, Sakakawea, "Bird Woman" as their guide, left Fort Mandan for the Pacific coast. The long journey to the coast and return was one of the most remarkable in history but Sakakawea received only a letter of praise for her part in saving the Northwest for the United States. There is a beautiful bronze statue of Sakakawea on the State Capitol grounds at Bismarck, erected in her memory by the Federated Women's Clubs and school children of the state.

Following the Lewis and Clark Expedition, explorers, prospectors, traders, missionaries, soldiers and settlers came. The steamboat was a lucrative business on both the Red and Missouri rivers.

In 1861, after about fifty years of Territorial changes, Dakota was given its own Territorial rights with the seat of government at Yankton. The 60's and 70's saw Military Posts established for protection, of which Fort Abercrombie was the first. Sibley drove the Indians from the eastern part of the Territory while Sully led his expeditions up the Missouri and toward the east. After repeated encounters with the Sioux in and near the Black Hills, in 1876, Custer and his men were completely wiped out at the battle of the Little Big



HOME OF GEN. GEO. A. CUSTER AT OLD FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN NEAR MANDAN. WING AT LEFT WAS BALL ROOM. FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER, 1872, AND WAS ABANDONED JULY, 1891



REPLICA OF BLOCKHOUSE AT FORT MCKEAN, NEAR MANDAN, WITH STOCKADE. FORT MCKEAN WAS ESTABLISHED MAY, 1872. AN INFANTRY POST, IT PROVED UNSATISFACTORY AND WAS REPLACED BY FT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, NOVEMBER, 1872



HOWE RANCH, FORT YATES, N. DAK.



LEWIS AND CLARK BRIDGE, WILLISTON, N. DAK. CAPTAINS MEREWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK, THE FIRST EXPLORERS TO TRACE THE COURSE OF THE MISSOURI RIVER TO ITS SOURCE, CAMPED NEAR THIS POINT APRIL 22, 1805, ON THEIR WAY TO THE PACIFIC COAST AND AGAIN ON AUGUST 5, 1806, ON THE RETURN JOURNEY OF THEIR SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION

Horn. Eventually the white man conquered and to-day the Indians live quietly on Reservations set aside for them by the Government.

Dakota was on the route to the Oregon country and Asiatic trade, which was visioned by citizens in the East. Navigation on the rivers and Red River ox-carts were an inadequate means of transportation, therefore a transcontinental railroad was necessary. As early as 1853 Congress provided for the great Pacific survey. The Civil War delayed progress for a time, but the Northern Pacific Railroad reached Bismarck in 1873 and only a few years later the Great Northern crossed the state.

In 1882 the Territorial Capital and records were transferred to Bismarck. Unsettled years followed. The population of this immense Territory was so widely scattered that it was often months before the result of an election became known. February 1889 Congress passed the Enabling Act, and a Constitutional Convention was called July 4th. The following October the Constitution was adopted with a prohibition clause—the only state in the Union to be “born dry.” November 2nd, by proclamation, President Harrison declared North Dakota a State. The capital remaining in Bismarck.

Early history would be incomplete without some mention of Marquis de Mores and Theodore Roosevelt, two men whose interests should have effected a lasting friendship, but never were friends. Just what brought the Marquis and his bride, the former Medora von Hoffman, to the Bad Lands is not known; but they spent millions in building the town of Medora and a meat packing plant. Other ventures included an 8000 acre ranch. The Marquis dreams did not materialize and he left for other fields of adventure. Their home, filled with the French atmosphere of a half century ago, still stands near the town of Medora and is open to visitors at any time.

Theodore Roosevelt in Dakota is another story. In 1883 he came in search of health and adventure and became the owner of

two ranches. While here, he wrote some of his best western chronicles. For some years his time was divided between Dakota and his law-making duties in New York. Men respected him, and his reputation and character were making a place for him in this New West. The feeling that Dakota had brought him an understanding of the pioneers in America is well set forth in the introduction of his book “Winning of the West.” The Roosevelt cabin now stands on the Capitol grounds at Bismarck and is visited by thousands every year.

With wholesome laws and no further fear of Indian outbreaks, the growth of the new state was rapid. Years of excellent crops of the finest No. 1 hard wheat established the fame of North Dakota as the “breadbasket of the world.” The western section of the state lies within a part of the largest lignite coal deposit in the world which furnishes a lucrative business.

North Dakota has always fostered an active interest in schools and education. The first public school in the Territory was opened in 1860, but the first school building, erected in 1876, was in the Pembina settlement. Higher learning received due attention. The State University at Grand Forks was founded in 1883, the Agricultural College at Fargo in 1889, and the Valley City and Mayville Normals in 1890. Many other fine schools and colleges are now well established in the state. The Federal Government provides schools for Indian children on the Reservations.

North Dakota has contributed her share of loyal sons in time of war and is equally ardent in the cause of World Peace. The beautiful World War Memorial Bridge across the Missouri river at Bismarck completes a National Highway from East to West.

Fine men and noble women have given the best in their lives for the building of this great commonwealth. Many young people from her prairies have made enviable records for themselves in various fields of endeavor. With this background North Dakota will carry on.

The Land That I Call Home

I've heard about the glories of the lands beyond the sea,
The wealth that nature's lavished on the shores and on the lea,
The singing wind, the flowing sail, the music of the stars,
When sinks the sun to happy rest beyond the ocean bars;
The waters kiss the mountains and the mountains top the sky,
And every wandering breeze floats by or in some tree tops lie;
A land of youth and sunshine and a land where lovers roam,
But then I know they never knew the land that I call home.

A land of peace and sunshine, less the bustle and the strife,
With just enough of struggle for the better things of life;
A little ease for living and a place for honest toil,
But far removed from tumult in the muck or in the moil;
Enough of burning summers to anneal a soul of steel,
A snap in winter's weather that the fittest only feel,
A land fit for the hardy built beneath God's golden dome,
The kind He likes to live in so I know He calls it home.

God never painted any skies more beautiful than mine,
In other lands He left His mark, in mine He left the sign;
His every breath the prairies stir, the tree tops bend and nod,
And like a beacon for His feet, the sheen of goldenrod;
His blue robes mist the distant hills, the canyons greenish smoke,
And far to where the river line against the tall trees broke;
He may have travelled other lands, in them sometimes He roams,
But when He comes to settle down, my land is where He homes.

I don't begrudge the climate fair of any land that's known,
And scenery, why I wouldn't trade a single rolling stone;
I like the landscape shimmering in the blazing summer's heat,
And the whistle of the snow clouds scudding 'round about my feet,
The prairie green in summer with it's waving fields of grain,
But brown and sere in autumn, sleeping underneath the rain,
With buttes all flecked with color like the ocean flecked with foam,
Why Heaven's all around you in the land that I call home.

—H. O. PIPPIN,

Supt. of Schools, Stark Co., Dickinson, N. D.



MRS. HAROLD THEODORE GRAVES, VICE-
PRESIDENT GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R. OF
JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA

MRS. ALBERT M. POWELL, STATE REGENT
OF NORTH DAKOTA



The Founding of the D. A. R. in North Dakota

AUGUSTA FREEMAN YOUNG

THE organization of D. A. R. work was begun in North Dakota in 1916. My husband, George M. Young, was a member of Congress from North Dakota, and we were living in Washington.

The wife of the Senior Senator from our State, Mrs. Porter J. McCumber called on me one day and asked if I were entitled to membership in the D. A. R., I replied that I was. At the Friday afternoon reception at the Congressional Club I met Mrs. William Cummings Story, the President General of the D. A. R. After our introduction I remarked that I had applied for membership in her organization. She asked me for an interview naming the next morning. She appointed me Regent of North Dakota, the following Monday I was confirmed by the Board and began the work. During the Recess of Congress, that year, the first Chapter in the State was organized, Sakakawea, in Valley City, April 15, 1916. We held a State Conference at our home and although there was but one Chapter in the State, elected a full roster of Officers. I was elected Regent, Miss Helen M. Crane, Vice Regent. The Regent for Valley City Chapter was Miss Nellie M. Farnsworth.

The State Federation of Womans Clubs held its meeting that Fall in Valley City. I had an invitation read from the platform, asking all delegates interested in the organization of D. A. R. work in North Dakota to a tea. About fifty women responded, the work was explained and interest aroused resulting in the formation of other Chapters.



MRS. GEORGE M. YOUNG, FOUNDER OF
D. A. R. IN NORTH DAKOTA

After serving the State for nine years I was followed by Mrs. Ina M. Thorberg of Bismarck, North Dakota. Some fine work has been accomplished by every Regent, e.g. the placing of the North Dakota Stone in the Washington Monument, the removal of the Theodore Roosevelt cabin from the Bad Lands to the State Capitol Grounds in Bismarck, the marking of the Red River Trail and other historical spots. The work has developed steadily, the State Organization is loyal to the National Organization in its every branch and a credit to it.

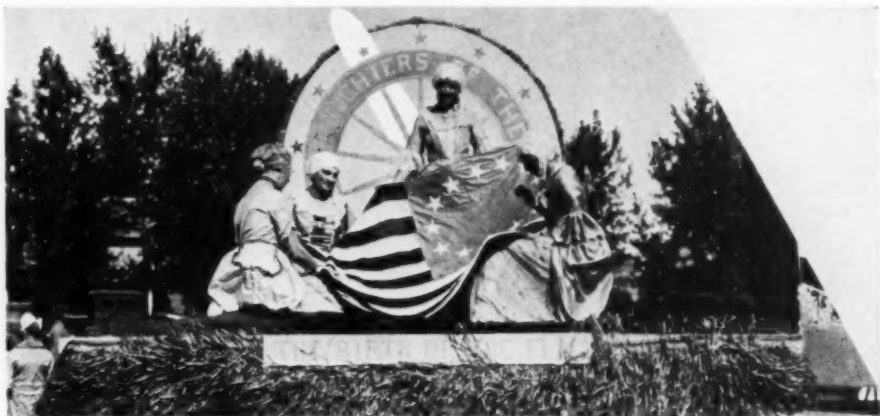
Chapter Work of North Dakota Told by Pictures



MRS. RALPH HALL, ORGANIZING REGENT,
AND MRS. BOWERS, STATE REGENT, CAR-
RINGTON CHAPTER, N. DAK.

ON APRIL 20, 1926, DURING THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DEDICATION EXERCISES WERE HELD FOR NORTH DAKOTA'S STONE IN THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. THE STONE, DONATED BY THE NORTH DAKOTA CHAPTERS, WAS QUARRIED FROM THE SOIL OF NORTH DAKOTA AND PLACED AT THE 350-FT. LANDING OF THE SHAFT. MRS. E. A. THORBERG, VICE REGENT OF THE NORTH DAKOTA CHAPTER, PLACED THE STONE IN THE MONUMENT. O. B. BURTNES, NORTH DAKOTA REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, WAS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER





MEMBERS OF BADLAND'S CHAPTER, N. DAK., APPEARED ON THE FLOAT, "THE BIRTH OF THE FLAG," IN THE COLORFUL PARADE AT THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN DICKINSON



IN THE BICENTENNIAL YEAR BADLAND'S CHAPTER PRESENTED A WASHINGTON PROGRAM TO A HUGE AUDIENCE. FEATURING THE ENTERTAINMENT WERE LIVING REPLICAS OF FAMOUS PAINTINGS, TRUE IN EVERY DETAIL TO THE ORIGINALS; COSTUMES WERE GORGEOUS AND COLORFUL AND SIX PICTURES WERE REPRODUCED



MRS. JOHN L. BOWERS, FIRST REGENT OF
MANDAN CHAPTER, AND TWO-TERM STATE
REGENT OF NORTH DAKOTA



MARKING GRAVE OF A REAL DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. MARY CARWELL THOMPSON, BORN JANUARY 5, 1805; DIED NOVEMBER 23, 1886. THE ONLY REAL DAUGHTER BURIED IN NORTH DAKOTA. THIS MARKER WAS PLACED JUNE 14, 1930, IN FAIRVIEW CEMETERY, AT BISMARCK, N. DAK.



FIRST OFFICERS OF SULLY HILL CHAPTER, DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK. BACK ROW: MRS. H. M. WEIR, TREASURER; MRS. T. SINNESS, REGISTRAR; MRS. J. A. SHANNON, CHAPLAIN. FRONT ROW: MISS MABEL MCCORMICK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY; MRS. A. M. POWELL, REGENT; MRS. N. K. WHITCOMB, RECORDING SECRETARY



SULLY HILL CHAPTER, DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK. HOSTESS HOUSE AT SULLY HILL PARK



SAKAKAWEA CHAPTER IS PROUD OF ITS ONE REAL GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. CLARA BEEMAN BEARSE. HER DAUGHTER, MRS. W. C. FAIT, IS NATIONAL VICE-CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

SAKAKAWEA CHAPTER TAKES ITS NAME FROM THE SHOSHONE BIRD-WOMAN, WHO IN 1804-1806 GUIDED THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER IN NORTH DAKOTA TO THE WEST AND RETURN. SHE WAS THE FIRST OUTSTANDING NATIVE WOMAN OF NORTH DAKOTA



SAKAKAWEA CHAPTER, VALLEY CITY, N. DAK., UNVEILED A NATIVE GRANITE MARKER AND THE GOVERNMENT ERECTED TWO HEADSTONES IN MEMORY OF JAMES PONSFORD AND ANDREW MOORE, TWO OF SIBLEY'S MEN. GENERAL SIBLEY CAMPED HERE AUGUST 14, 1863



TREE PLANTING HONORING THE THIRTEEN COLONIES AT VALLEY CITY, N. DAK., DURING THE BI-CENTENNIAL, 1932, BY SAKAKAWEA CHAPTER



MISS LULA CAVALIER WHO ACCEPTED THE MARKER PLACED BY RED RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER IN BEHALF OF THE PIONEERS WHO TRAVELED THE "OX CART TRAIL"

THIS MARKER, A NATIVE GLACIAL BOULDER WITH A BRONZE TABLET SUPERIMPOSED UPON IT, WAS PLACED BY RED RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER, GRAND FORKS, N. DAK., TO MARK THE CROSSING OF THE RED RIVER OX CART TRAIL OVER THE ENGLISH COULEE NEAR GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.





BOUDINOT CITIZENSHIP CLUB MEMBERS AT "THE MINUTE MAN," ELIZABETH, N. J., READY TO JOIN IN THE PARADE

Boudinot Citizenship Club

MRS. LENA A. HILL

ALTHOUGH for two years we had conducted in our public, private and parochial schools, the contest for the Good Citizenship Medals, we felt dissatisfied with the fact that we had established no contact with the winners. The interest in the schools was increasing beyond our highest hopes, yet these graduates from the Junior High Schools were going on into the Senior High Schools and we had no way of carrying on the work there except through the History prizes which, of necessity, are awards more of scholarship than of patriotism or "citizenship qualifications." Our Chapter was anxious to entertain these winners and the students were pleased and honored, but young people do not enjoy being the guests of an older so-

ciety; they want to do things themselves and thus came the idea of a Club of their own.

At the organization meeting, they chose as their name The Boudinot Citizenship Club, a nice compliment to our Chapter, and decided to meet twice a month. This idea of such frequent meetings showed an interest which was surprising at such an early stage of the work. They elected their officers who, duly installed, immediately took over the running of the Club. The program divided itself naturally into two parts: first, the business meeting conducted by the officers; second, something of interest of a patriotic nature. For this part we used the D.A.R. leaflets on the Flag and the Constitution, etc. The Program Com-

mittee early asked if they could not have discussions and they chose their topics with the approval of the Club advisors, namely: the Regent and the Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education of our D.A.R. Chapter. These discussions were exceedingly surprising, for the members showed a grasp of the question, a knowledge of contributing factors and an ability and desire for research. The work was kept impartial and only guided when necessary. Since the discussions were not debates, no decisions were rendered; it was only a bringing together of information on the subject. They used as topics such subjects as "The Occupation of the Rhineland by Germany," "The Place of the Supreme Court in deciding the Constitutionality of Legislation," etc. When the question seems to be one on which perhaps we have not the particularized information necessary, we bring in a speaker from the outside and a great deal of satisfaction is felt in the final result by all, both the members of the Club and the directors. The last hour is given over to games, contests and refreshments. The musical part of the program is greatly enjoyed, and members of the parent chapter and their friends have added much to this part of the work. The Club has shown a definite desire to be self-supporting but as yet, this has not been worked out. Several plans are under discussion.

Early in the work it became apparent that a ritual and formal opening would add to the dignity and would be enjoyed by the members. Such a one was written and accepted by the members. It includes, beside the statement of purpose and the Salute to the Flag, the Civic Creed, as being appropriate to a Citizenship Club, an elaboration of the Five Points upon which the Medals are awarded, taken largely from the award cards published by the National Committee on National Defense, and Washington's prayer, since his head appears upon the medal. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and the same was finally adopted after some minor changes and the necessary three readings. Parliamentary procedure is stressed as far as seems expedient.

The Club members have taken part in several patriotic parades and have been

active in Flag presentations. They were especially interested in the Good Citizenship contest in June, helped in the various schools to arouse interest in this phase of the work and welcomed the new members into the Club with an elaborate induction service. They are intensely interested in anything pertaining to the D. A. R., and include in their scrap-book, clippings of any D. A. R. activities and photos of our President General. They always feel much honored when they are invited to attend the Chapter meetings. We were able to give the exercise on the twelve phases of the Creed for the Chapter on the meeting day which most nearly coincided with the American Creed Day.

The members of the Club make it a point to know The American's Creed and are particularly careful in observing all parts of the Flag Code. We have one member who is away at college but establishes a connection with the Club by letters and attendance during vacation. Others are at work. All are valuable contacts. We try to impress them with the responsibilities of a good citizen, both now and later in their lives. We tell them that in ten years their Club should be a force to be reckoned with in civic affairs of their city. They are asked to seek now for needed reforms. Every principal in our schools recognizes the Club and the winners, and this gives a closer sense of cooperation between the schools and our organization which stands for the best in patriotic education. Sometimes this cooperation is something which is sorely needed.

Results already show. Sixty young people in different walks of life, of different nationalities, of different abilities, of different opportunities, but all realizing more and more "the DUTIES and PRIVILEGES of Patriotism." We are indeed very happy when we think of this and are deeply thankful for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the organization which makes possible such a group as the Boudinot Citizenship Club.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Hill, 100 Monmouth Road, Elizabeth, N. J., will be very glad to give detailed information to any interested inquirers as to forming similar clubs. The ritual for this club will follow in the next issue of the MAGAZINE.

A National Patriotic Shrine

AT the southernmost point of New York State on Staten Island, stands a Colonial Manor House which was built in 1680.

This house faces Staten Island Sound, Perth Amboy is on the opposite shore, and the great New York Bay at the left.

This historic house is known as the Billopp-Conference House. Christopher Billopp was a Captain in the British Navy and came with Governor Andros to Staten Island in 1674. History tells us that he located on a choice parcel of land on Staten Island in 1675 and received a grant of 1600 acres of land upon which he built the Manor of Bently, now known as the Billopp-Conference House.

This house is built of field stone which was gathered on the plantation; the cement came from England; and the brick, from Holland.

It is said: "In those days the land about the house was clothed in richest verdure and the winding trails of the Indian lay amid bowers of wild flowers, now and then leading to an isolated Holland cottage or a rude cluster of wigwams."

At the time of the Revolutionary War, in 1776, the house was used by General Lord Howe as a barrack for British soldiers.

After the Battle of Long Island, in 1776, Lord Howe approached the Continental Congress, then assembled in Philadelphia, and made a request for a peace conference. He asked that a committee be sent to him and for this purpose Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, John Adams of Massachusetts, and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, were chosen and dispatched to Lord Howe.

Benjamin Franklin chose the Billopp House for the place of meeting. This committee crossed the Staten Island Sound on September 11, 1776, and debarked on the shores of Bently Manor, being escorted to the house by Lord Howe and his soldiers.

During the conference, Lord Howe insisted upon addressing the committee as "Subjects of the King," and John Adams declared that they "declined every proposition of peace that would not acknowledge the independence of America." Thus, the

second Declaration of Independence was declared.

The house is of English and Dutch architecture. It is two and one-half stories high, and the walls are, in some places, three feet thick. The extension (which is now used as the Custodian's quarters), was added before the American Revolution. Trees, dating back to more than one hundred years, surround the house.

For many years the patriotic citizens of Staten Island have tried to secure this house as an Historic Shrine, but to no avail until 1925. A Conference House Association, Inc., was formed and through the cooperation of the Borough President, the house and an acre of land was presented to the City of New York, and in 1929 the Association received the custody of the house from the City. The Committee approached the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State, requesting that they finance the restoration and furnishing of the Conference Room, and received splendid cooperation, and this room stands completed today as an honor to our Organization.

Over the mantel and fireplace of this room there is a bronze tablet carrying this inscription: "Restored by the C. A. R. of New York State, 'Keepers of the Fire.'"

The dining room was restored and furnished by the Philemon Historical and Literary Society of Tottenville, S. I.

The new roof was financed by the Benjamin Franklin Society of International Printers and Staten Island Printers Group.

The "Colonial Bedroom" on the second floor has been restored and furnished as a memorial and the New York State Daughters of 1812 presented the equipment for the fireplace.

The second room on that floor will be restored as a Benjamin Franklin Museum. The attic will be the children's room and the spinning and trunk room.

The basement kitchen has a huge fireplace and there is also a dungeon adjoining it which was probably used as a place of retreat or for the safe keeping of valuables.



TWO VIEWS OF THE CONFERENCE HOUSE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., BUILT IN 1680. A PEACE CONFERENCE WAS HELD HERE ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1776, BETWEEN LORD HOWE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, AND EDWARD RUTLEDGE. AT THAT TIME THE SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS DECLARED

A small patch of bricks was still left in the floor of this kitchen and on each brick were the letters "V. L. C. Holland." Following that lead a brick was sent to Holland and the original molds, in which these bricks were made in 1640, were discovered, and 4000 bricks were ordered and shipped to the house.

Later, a request was sent to the Queen of Holland to present a white brick to be used as the keystone of the floor and she granted this request.

The sale of these bricks in the floor in the name of an Ancestor or Chapter has paid for the upkeep of the house for four years.

Forty-eight ivy plants brought from Mt. Vernon and dedicated to the memory of Martha Washington, are clinging to the old stone walls, and ten memorial trees have been planted with bronze tablets marking them.

The old well and well-sweep have been restored as a memorial and a Martha Washington Colonial Rose Garden has been incorporated in the grounds.

An English Navy cannon, which was used during the American Revolution by the British to keep General Sullivan from landing on Staten Island, has been presented to

the Association and is properly mounted in the Park.

More than 15,000 people pass through this historic shrine each year.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State have made many contributions toward the restoration and the financial support has made many things possible for the Association. With a Permanent State Committee the work will continue and it is hoped that the inspiration will go out to the Daughters of the American Revolution in other States, that they will see the light and become interested in this National Historic Shrine and assist in the restoration.

Let us read again the three Articles of our Constitution and consider it a joy and a privilege to mark trails for future generations by the restoration of historic landmarks.

MRS. NEWTON D. CHAPMAN,
*Permanent N. Y. State D. A. R.
Chairman of Billogg-Conference
House and President of Conference
House Association, Inc.*

*(References from Histories of Ira K. Morris
and of Wm. T. Davis.)*

Junior Poster Contest

THREE prizes, \$20—\$10—\$5, will be given to the winners of the three most suitable posters to be used at State Conferences, Chapter meetings, or wherever there are Junior D. A. R. activities, or a display of Junior D. A. R. literature.

Any D. A. R. member may compete.

Posters to be approximately 12 by 16 inches.

Designs should be sent to the office of the Organizing Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on or before March 1, 1937.

Name and address of member, with name and location of her chapter, should accompany the design and should be marked "Junior Poster Contest."

A committee of five Chairmen of Junior Groups will be appointed to judge the posters and select the winners.

The prizes will be awarded at the Junior meeting on Tuesday, April 20, 1937, at the Mayflower Hotel.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Director.

Founders' Day

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

MINERVA, Goddess of Wisdom, is accredited with having sprung, full-armed, from the head of Jove. Nothing less than a goddess could attain such immortal distinction. The human family must acquire its understanding by the trial and error method.

This is the natal month of our beloved Society. We, the members, come bearing gifts, but they are such gifts as have always, year by year, been brought to this so-greatly-loved organization. Having always proffered things of the spirit as well as material gifts, we can only say that our offerings have taken on a constantly deeper meaning, a still greater sacrificial aspect, a holier determination.

It seems incredible that from the thought of five women who looked into the past and called it good, and who gazed into the future with a gift of prophecy and knew that they might bless it, came this great movement. The thought of the five has been multiplied thirty thousand times and our Society feels today that it has justly arrived. Arrived? Yes, at such goals as have been set bit by bit on the way, but we shall keep on "arriving," for the various objectives which we espouse as we mature, recede ever into the horizon.

We may justly recognize the tremendous value of having been organized when the need was not so great, so that, as increasingly serious problems came upon us, we found ourselves a well organized, unified, experienced group, able to meet them intelligently. It is true that we typify the mother spirit. Like the monument to the Founders, we stretch forth our arms to embrace the Republic, a spiritual emanation in a world of need.

Ours is not just another group following circumscribed lines of endeavor, but the

whole of it comprises a pattern of intricate texture, each thread of which finds its source in a heart that truly loves its country and its end in the distaff of Time. The power that lies behind and that animates our accomplishments is the understanding that we have lent ourselves as channels through which the Divine may ceaselessly operate. It is when we sense this most truly, when we put self out of the way, that we do our greatest work. The universal acknowledgment that the spiritual work of the world lies in the hands of women should be our encouragement and our inspiration, for to what greater thing may a woman lend herself?

Working year after year with persons of various temperaments, usually compatible, occasionally incompatible, with our own, we acquire the tremendous experience of adjustment, cooperation, discipline of self. If we can be broadminded enough and charitable enough to sense the fact that what to one person is honestly white, may, to one of another temperament, be honestly black, and vice versa, we shall have learned a great lesson.

Our wisdom individually and collectively has not sprung from the moment of birth. It is a matter of slow, laborious and merited accomplishment. As a Society, we know something of the vicissitudes through which it accrued; therefore, we cherish such as it is, praying that the years may bring it increase.

To our Founders we offer our deepest gratitude and our pledge that we will unremittably seek to be worthy inheritors of their blessed vision and that we will march steadily forward, bearing in our hands the chalice wherein they placed their early faith.



VIEW OF THE SURRENDER ROOM OF THE MOORE HOUSE, YORKTOWN, VA., AS FURNISHED FOR THE SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. THE ROOM IS NOW UNFURNISHED. BY ACTION OF THE CONGRESS OF APRIL, 1936, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY IS PROVIDING FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS THE FUND TO PERMANENTLY FURNISH THIS ROOM AND IS SPONSORING, BUT NOT FURNISHING, THE WHOLE HOUSE

Brief History of the Moore House

EDWARD M. RILEY

Junior Historian, Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va.

ABOUT a mile and a half below Yorktown, on the bank of the York River, is the famous Moore House. The earliest extant data concerning the land on which this house stands is a patent issued in 1646 to George Ludlow. There is, however, definite proof of an earlier history. In this same patent it is stated that six hundred acres of the tract were previously mortgaged by Sir John Harvey, a colonial governor of Virginia. From this it appears that Temple Farm, as the plantation was called, was settled as early as any on the York River.

The date of erection of the present "Moore House" is unknown, but a study of the architecture places it in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It is thought therefore that the house was built by Dan-

iel Moore, the father of Augustine Moore, who occupied it in 1781 with his wife, Lucy.

From its earliest settlement until the Revolution little happened to disturb at Temple Farm the common-place life on a southern plantation. In the summer of 1781 the Revolution finally reached the peaceful town of York. Cornwallis came here with about 7,500 British and Hessian troops to fortify the town as a naval base for his army. In the latter days of September, 1781, the French and American troops arrived on the scene and laid siege to the British Army.

After approximately three weeks of extensive siege operations, Lord Cornwallis, on October 17, asked for terms of surrender. The first note exchanged between

Cornwallis and Washington on the subject of the surrender of Yorktown mentioned "Mr. Moore's House" as the place where commissioners should meet to decide on the terms of surrender. After the exchange of several notes between the two Generals, commissioners were appointed and on October 18, 1781, they repaired to the northwest room of the Moore House (Surrender Room), which was probably the Moore's parlor.

The British were represented by Lieutenant Colonel Dundas of the 80th Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, and Major Ross, Aide-de-Camp to Cornwallis; the interests of the French were represented by the Vicomte de Noailles, Second-Colonel of the Soissonais Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens of South Carolina, Aide-de-Camp to Washington, represented the Americans.

The four commissioners spent the better part of the 18th of October in drawing up the fourteen Articles of Capitulation providing for the surrender of the garrisons at York and Gloucester, the disposition of ordnance, stores, ships, and Loyalists, the proper care of the sick and wounded, and the care of property.

Not all of the Articles were decided on without argument. It is related (in Henry P. Johnston's *The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis*, 1781, p. 155) that considerable discussion ensued in Surrender Room concerning Article III, which stated that "The garrison of York will march out to a place to be appointed in front of the posts, at two o'clock precisely, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating a British or German march. . . ."

Needless to say the article stood; the Capitulation was signed in the trenches on the following day by the various commanders and the British marched out of Yorktown and laid down their arms on Surrender Field, October 19, 1781.

For a century after this notable meeting in the Moore House, nothing was done to

preserve it. The gun fire of the siege of Yorktown in 1862 and the ravages of the Union soldiers searching for fire wood took their toll of the historic building. For the Centennial Celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, repairs were made of the house, but nothing was done to restore it to its colonial appearance.

During the next fifty years, the house was occupied by various families who changed the exterior of the building in many ways. In 1931, the house was purchased by the Government and included in the area of Colonial National Monument. Work was begun at once to restore the structure to its 1781 appearance. With the aid of architects of the Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., the restoration was completed and this shrine of the nation opened to the public for their benefit and enjoyment.

At the present efforts are being made to furnish the Moore House with antique pieces similar to those in the house in 1781. The wills and inventories deposited in the York County Clerk's Office are a great aid as they enumerate the furniture in each room at the time of Augustine Moore's occupancy of the house. With the advice of the Division of Historical Service of Colonial National Historical Park, the furniture will be selected by the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association Committee for the restoration of the Moore House.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the forty-fifth Continental Congress, April 20-24, 1936, adopted a resolution accepting the invitation of the National Park Service "to sponsor the Moore House, Yorktown, as a National Patriotic Shrine without assuming any financial obligations except that of furnishing the room where the terms of surrender were drawn up, this to be done through voluntary gifts of funds from the various chapters." The dimensions of the room are 15' 8" x 13'.

Memorial to Pioneer Geologist

MRS. CHRIS A. HARTNAGEL

Past Regent

WITHIN the last dozen years, it has been the privilege of the members of Tawasentha Chapter, Slingerlands, New York, to initiate and carry to completion four historical markings in Albany County—a significant group from the point of view of the different phases of history they portray. The first commemorates early religious history in this locality—the founding of the Presbyterian church in the town of New Scotland; the second marks the site of the massacre of the Dietz family by Tories and Indians in the town of Berne; the third is illustrative of the industrial struggles of our young nation—the Albany Glass House in Guilderland, founded about 1780; whereas the fourth recalls the scientific history so richly developed by pioneer geologists through researches in the Helderberg mountains. It is with the fourth marking that this article is concerned.

One hundred years ago, geology, the youngest of the natural sciences, was in its infancy. In America, a large share of the pioneering fell to the scientists of New York State, whose early researches radiated from the Helderbergs in Albany County, not only because of their proximity to the State Capitol at Albany, but essentially because the exposures along their cliffs might be described as nature's text book of stratigraphic geology. Here was afforded visual instruction in rock strata, a score of formations traceable in chronological sequence, and each formation characterized by different species of fossils, thus making identification and correlation of related structures possible not only in distant parts of this country, but in Europe as well. By reason of the simplicity and easily recognized arrangement of the rock formations, Helderberg exposures thus came to have national and international prominence.

So well known had the region become as a rare type section that in 1841, Sir Charles Lyell, a world famous scientist traveling in this country, who had been

knighted for his researches in geology, declared the Helderberg outcrops must be known to every geologist if he were to understand his science. In that year, Sir Charles made the Helderberg excursion in the company of Dr. James Hall, who served the State of New York as State Geologist for a period of sixty-two years. In the life of Hall, this journey is commented on by Dr. John M. Clarke, Hall's successor and biographer, who pointed out its significance thus: "Then followed a tour through the Helderberg Mountains, . . . the two little dreaming of the historic touch they were giving to a place that today echoes the hammer blows of savants and students, . . . scores of leaders and learners of the science, a continuing procession. The great plaza of paleozoic cliffs which make the Helderberg escarpment of the 'Indian Ladder,' and which command the panorama of the confluent Hudson and Mohawk valleys, is now a reserved public monument consecrated to its geology and to the memory of the men who have unfolded its history."

Well within the shadows of the Helderbergs, certainly within easy reach of their rich fossil beds, the members of Tawasentha Chapter dwell. The geologist with his hammer is a familiar figure in this locality—familiar as were his predecessors a century or more ago who hitched their horses at the old tavern in New Scotland and proceeded up the hill on foot. In the words of Louis Agassiz, "When European men of science come to this country, their first question is: 'Which way is Albany?'" And so it might be said today. Celebrated geologists of international reputation continue to visit this region year after year. During the summer of 1933, on the occasion of the International Geological Congress in the United States, scientists from England, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Germany, Argentina and Japan made the journey to the Helderbergs in a group to see for themselves the exposures which have

become so renowned. Their coming served as the immediate inspiration for the marking of the escarpment by Tawasentha Chapter, with State aid, and in the fall of that year a bronze tablet to perpetuate the memory of the early scientists was unveiled on the face of the cliffs near the old "Indian Ladder Road" in John Boyd Thacher State Park. The inscription is as follows:

In memory of those pioneer geologists whose researches in the Helderbergs between 1819 and 1850 made this region classic ground—among them

Amos Eaton
The John Gebhards, Sr. and Jr.
James Hall
William W. Mather
Lardner Vanuxem
James Eights
Sir Charles Lyell
Benjamin Silliman
James D. Dana
William B. Rogers
Henry D. Rogers
Ferdinand Roemer
Edouard de Verneuil
Louis Agassiz
Edouard Desor
Sir William Logan

Placed by Tawasentha Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. and the State of New York in the year 1933.

Surrounding the names of pioneer geologists, eighteen fossils were modelled by the artist, Henry J. Albright, to form a decora-

tive border. These are typical of the fossils found in a score of formations in the three successive geologic ages exposed on the Helderberg cliffs—Ordovician, the oldest, the Silurian and the Devonian. The fossils are therefore arranged in approximately chronologic order from the bottom up—typifying the sequences and classifications established by the early geologists and symbolizing the order in which the formations were deposited in the ancient seas, later to be lifted up with their fossil remains to form the celebrated cliffs. Mr. Albright took infinite pains to have the decorative border scientifically correct in every detail. In his labors he was closely advised by the scientists on the honorary committee, which included besides Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, whose interest in the project made possible State assistance, Winifred Goldring, Assistant State Paleontologist, Chris A. Hartnagel, Assistant State Geologist, Dr. David H. Newland, State Geologist, and Dr. Rudolf Ruedemann, State Paleontologist.

Members of the committee from Tawasentha Chapter participating in responsibility for the marking included: Mrs. Chris A. Hartnagel, regent and chairman of the committee, Mrs. William Lloyd Coughtry, Mrs. John H. Gardner, Mrs. Arthur W. Harrington, Mrs. James Hilton, Mrs. Fisher M. Joslin, Mrs. William H. Kennedy, Mrs. Dudley B. Mattice, Miss Grace Slingerland, Mrs. Herbert E. Vail and Mrs. Albert Van Derpoel.

D. A. R. Magazine

National Officers, State Regents and Chapter Regents please note instructions for "Chapter Work Told Pictorially." Chapter work can be carried by pictures and fifty-word captions only. This ruling also concerns the State being featured.

D. PURYEAR,
National Chairman.

Chapter Work Told Pictorially

Reports on Chapter activities can be carried in the Magazine by pictures only. To avoid delays and mistakes send a fifty word caption carefully worded and plainly written—more than fifty words cannot be used. On the back of the pictures please write the name of the Chapter, city and state. Two pictures will be accepted provided the Chapter desires to pay \$6.00 to cover the cost of the second cut.



CATHERINE LITTLEFIELD GREENE CHAPTER, WEST WARWICK, R. I., PRESENTED A PAGEANT-PLAY, "RHODE ISLAND'S QUAKER GENERAL," AT THE NATHANAEL GREENE HOMESTEAD. THE PLAY, WRITTEN BY MISS EMMA GREENE, A CHAPTER MEMBER, PORTRAYED OUTSTANDING EVENTS AT GENERAL GREENE'S BIRTHPLACE, POTOWONUT, "THE HOMESTEAD," COVENTRY AND VALLEY FORGE. STATE REGENT, MRS. ARTHUR MC CRILLIS, STATE OFFICERS AND CHAPTER REGENTS ATTENDED AS GUESTS



ELIZABETH PIERCE LANCEY CHAPTER, OF PITTSFIELD, MAINE, FEELS HONORED IN HAVING FOR ONE OF ITS MEMBERS A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER, DORA HARTWELL VICKERY, WHOSE GRANDFATHER, OLIVER HARTWELL, JR., SERVED IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION AS A PRIVATE. HE WAS BORN IN GROTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 7, 1761, AND DIED IN STETSON, MAINE, NOVEMBER 1, 1854, AND IS BURIED IN CLARK'S HILL CEMETERY IN THE SAME TOWN. DORA HARTWELL, DAUGHTER OF SUMNER AND JANETTE (POWERS) HARTWELL, WAS BORN IN STETSON, JULY 13, 1853, AND WAS MARRIED TO CHARLES E. VICKERY OF PITTSFIELD, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875. SHE AND HER DEVOTED HUSBAND HAVE THE LOVE AND RESPECT OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY WHERE THEY HAVE LIVED THESE MANY YEARS



THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA CHAPTER, MC KEESPORT, PA., WAS OBSERVED BY MEMBERS AND GUESTS AT A LUNCHEON. IN THE PICTURE LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. GEORGE W. SMITH, REGENT OF THE CHAPTER, WHO PRESIDED; MRS. HARPER D. SHEPPARD, STATE REGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, WHO WAS THE SPEAKER OF THE OCCASION; MRS. MICHAEL WARD GOOD, FIRST VICE REGENT OF THE CHAPTER, AND MRS. JOSEPH C. FORNEY, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT LOAN FUND AND STATE CHAIRMAN OF APPROVED SCHOOLS

MRS. FRANCES LYME PRESTON HARNDEN,
REAL GRANDDAUGHTER, DACOTAH CHAPTER,
FARGO, N. DAK.

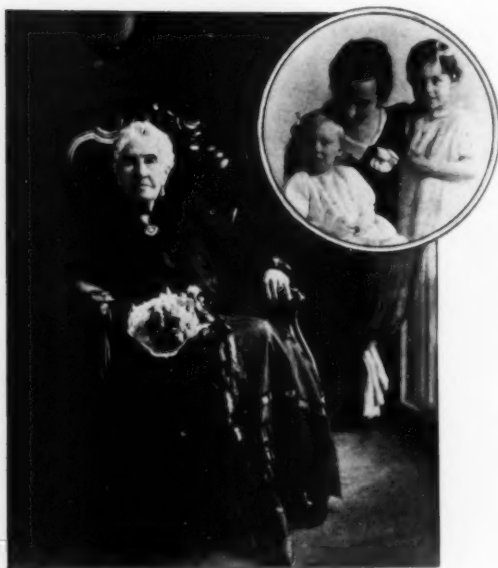


DACOTAH CHAPTER ERECTED THIS MARKER ON SIBLEY TRAIL AT BUFFALO CREEK, FORTY MILES WEST OF FARGO, MARKING THE SPOT OVER WHICH GENERAL SIBLEY MARCHED AUGUST 16, 1863, WITH 3400 SOLDIERS ON HIS RETURN AFTER DRIVING THE INDIANS ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER



Photo taken by The Evening Herald and Express

SEVEN OF CALIFORNIA'S REAL GRANDDAUGHTERS AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN FOR THEM DURING THE CALIFORNIA STATE CONVENTION, MARCH, 1936. MRS. IRVING BAXTER, PAST STATE CHAIRMAN OF REAL GRANDDAUGHTERS, STANDING AT THE RIGHT, SPONSORED THE LUNCHEON



RACHEL STOCKLEY DONELSON CHAPTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., THROUGH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DESCENDANTS ONLY, ERECTED A MONUMENT OVER THE GRAVE OF MRS. JOHN DONELSON, FOR WHOM THE CHAPTER WAS NAMED. IT WAS UNVEILED BY THE GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. EMILY DONELSON WALTON (SITTING) WHO IS NINETY-NINE YEARS OLD, AND MARION RUTLEDGE OF THE SEVENTH GENERATION, DAUGHTER OF MRS. MALCOLM WILLIAMS (CIRCLE)



ZEBULON PIKE AND KINNIKINNICK CHAPTERS, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., JOINED IN GIVING A GARDEN PARTY FOR MRS. WM. A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL; MRS. MORTIMER PLATT, VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, FORT WORTH, TEXAS; AND MRS. CLARENCE ADAMS, STATE REGENT OF COLORADO



TE-CAR-NA-WUN-NA CHAPTER, LE ROY, N. Y., ENTERED A FLOAT IN THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE TOWN OF LE ROY AND WON A FIRST PRIZE. THIS CHAPTER HAS MADE DEFINITE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORICAL RECORDS OF LE ROY AND WESTERN NEW YORK BY THE PLACEMENT OF BRONZE MARKERS ON TWO IMPORTANT SITES: THE APEX OF THE TRIANGLE TRACT, PURCHASED BY HERMAN LE ROY AND WILLIAM BAYARD IN 1793; AND THE PLACING OF A BRONZE TABLET ON THE LE ROY MANSION, PAYING HONOR TO HIM FOR WHOM THE TOWN WAS NAMED



MRS. MAURICE H. HARRISON, GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF AUGUST WHITMAN, ELDEST BROTHER OF MARCUS WHITMAN, OFFICIALLY OPENED THE MARCUS WHITMAN CENTENNIAL HELD AT RUSHVILLE AND PRATTSBURG, N. Y., JUNE 4, 1936. MRS. HARRISON IS A MEMBER OF GU-YA-NO-GA CHAPTER, PENN YAN, N. Y.



BADLAND'S CHAPTER, DICKINSON, N. DAK. MRS. CURRIER'S KINDERGARTEN CLASS PRESENTED THE PLAYLET IN SONG "AROUND THE CAMPFIRE" AT THE 1935 CONFERENCE IN DICKINSON. THE AUDIENCE WAS DELIGHTED WITH THESE CHILDREN SINGING THEIR SONGS IN COSTUME

JUDGE LYNN CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., IN ITS WORK OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IS KEEPING ALIVE THE MEMORY OF ONE OF THE TWELVE IMMORTAL JUDGES OF MARYLAND. JUDGE DAVID LYNN WAS THE ILLUSTRIOUS ANCESTOR OF EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN (MRS. DONALD) WHO HONORED THE CHAPTER BY GIVING IT THIS NAME WHEN SHE WAS PRESIDENT GENERAL



MARTHA IBBETSON CHAPTER, ELMHURST, ILL., PLACED A MARKER ON THE SITE OF COTTAGE HILL TAVERN, BUILT IN 1843 ON ST. CHARLES ROAD, A FORMER INDIAN TRAIL. COTTAGE HILL POST OFFICE WAS ESTABLISHED HERE IN 1845. THE NAME COTTAGE HILL WAS REPLACED BY ELMHURST IN 1869



FRANCES JEFFERSON, OF LARCHMONT, N. Y., WINNER OF THE GOOD CITIZEN'S PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON DURING THE D. A. R. CONGRESS, APRIL 20-25, 1936. MISS JEFFERSON WAS SELECTED BY THE NEW YORK STATE GOOD CITIZEN'S PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEE, AND SPONSORED BY THE LARCHMONT CHAPTER, LARCHMONT, N. Y., MRS. EDWARD B. HULING, REGENT



DEDICATION OF CAMPUS CLOCK PRESENTED TO WEST NOTTINGHAM ACADEMY BY THE GENERAL MORDECAI GIST CHAPTER OF BALTIMORE. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. J. PAUL SLAYBAUGH, MRS. A. B. CALDWELL, MRS. CLARENCE W. EGAN, REGENT, MRS. ARTHUR P. SHANKLIN, STATE REGENT OF MARYLAND, MR. CLARENCE W. EGAN, BUILDER AND DONOR OF THE CLOCK, LITTLE MISS ELEANOR JANE CLABAUGH, WHO UNVEILED IT, MRS. WILSON MORROW, MR. J. PAUL SLAYBAUGH, HEADMASTER, AND MRS. JOHN HUGHES MURPHY

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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attention

There have been so many requests for the name and address of those asking questions that we are giving them to you. But this is for FREE information only and we warn our readers against even answering any letter in which the writer suggests that you pay for information.

Queries MUST be typed to avoid mistakes. Send your most important queries. Too much space cannot be given to one inquirer.

The Magazine will deeply appreciate every answer which is sent in for publication.

From the first of January we are printing all queries received (that are typed) as they come in. Owing to lack of space we can not print queries sent in before January first, 1936.

The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish them.

Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.

D. PURYEAR,
Managing Editor.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

15630. BEESON.—Wanted parentage of Anne Beeson who married David Lewis, also date of their marriage. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in this line. (See May 1936 Magazine, page 455.) The following data is used through the courtesy of Mrs. Alice Kenyoun Houts, 44 East Concord Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

15630. BEESON.—Fuller data pertaining to the history of the Lewis family of Virginia and the Southern States has proved to be of interest to the descendants. A copy of the Bible record of the family of David Lewis (born 1730, a son of John

Lewis of Hanover County, Virginia) has been in my possession for many years. It belonged to Nathan Washington Perry, whose mother was Hannah Lewis (Harlan) Perry, youngest child of David and Ann Beeson Lewis. This record was secured by Amos Mueron Perry, an older brother of Nathan Washington, in 1846 when he made a trip from East Tennessee back to South Carolina and Georgia to visit relatives. It is an attested copy and bears the date of January 15th, 1846. Unfortunately he did not cite in whose possession this Bible was to be found. I have felt confident that this was the correct family record, rather than the one given by Mr.

Wm. Crawford Lewis and published in Volume XV, No. 9, of "Lewisana." But not until this past year did I secure other records that would substantiate this fact. With the finding of the Will of David Lewis, in which he names his children in the same order as given in Bible record, and the reference to the marriage of David and Ann in the Minutes of the New Garden Quaker Meeting of North Carolina, there is now sufficient proof to warrant making this record known to the public. I herewith enclose copies of the Minutes of New Garden Meeting that apply to this marriage, the Bible record and the Will of David Lewis.

Ann Beeson was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hunter) Beeson; she was born May 30, 1749 in Virginia and was brought to North Carolina by her parents in 1751. She married David Lewis in January of 1768 and died December 7, 1812 in Anderson County, South Carolina. Her father, Benjamin Beeson, Sr., died 1794 in Randolph County, North Carolina.

It is evident, I think, that David Lewis was three times married. First in Augusta County, Virginia, where there is a record "David Lewis born 1730, married 2 Nov. 1759"—name of wife not given. Secondly to Ann Beeson in 1768. Thirdly to Penelope . . . whom he married in 1813 and who was the mother of David, born 1814, and Rosannah born 1815. David Lewis served in the 10th Regiment of North Carolina Troops during the Revolution; in 1799 he settled in Anderson County, South Carolina.

Minutes of the New Garden Quarterly Meeting, Guilford Co., N. Car.

"January 1768, *Beeson*. 1768, 1, 30—Ann Lewis (formerly Beeson) disowned for marrying out of unity.

Lewis. 1768, 1, 30—Ann (formerly Beeson) disowned for marrying out of unity."

(This repetition is because the records are taken from both the women's and the men's minutes).

Bible of Tarleton Lewis

Now in the possession of Mrs. Dicksie Bradley Bandy, Dalton, Georgia.

Hannah Lewis was borne the 2nd day of October, on Friday Morning in the year 1789.

Tarleton Lewises Children: James Lewis was borne the 13th of Nov. 1807 on Friday; Ann Beeson Lewis was born the 10th of January 1810 on Thursday; Ruth Wells Lewis was born the 7th of October 1811 on Monday; Margaret Lewis was borne the 27th of January on Friday 1815; David Lewis was borne the 7th of October on Friday in the year 1818.

David Lewis departed this life June 23rd 1822. Ann Lewis departed this life December 7th, A. D. 1812.

A Copy of Family Record

*Copied by A. M. Perry, January 15, 1846
Taken from the Bible of David Lewis*

Isaiah Lewis was born September 3d in the morning A. D. 1769.

Persilla Lewis was born on the 4th day of September A. D. 1770.

Jacob Lewis was born the 14th day in the morning of March A. D. 1772.

Joab Lewis was born on the night of the 23rd of December A. D. 1773.

Abner Lewis was born the 22nd day of September in the night A. D. 1775.

Neriaah Lewis was born first day Night 25th day of June A. D. 1778.

Benjamin Lewis was born on the second day Night of the 26th of May 1781.

Elizabeth Lewis was born first day Night of the 21st day of September A. D. 1783.

Cozbi Lewis was born the 17th day of July on the first day morning A. D. 1785.

Tarleton Lewis was born on the second day morning the 11th of August A. D. 1787.

Hannah Lewis was born the 2nd day of October on Friday morning in the year A. D. 1789.

David Lewis was born the 24th day of January A. D. 1814.

Rosannah Lewis was born the 26th of October A. D. 1815.

The following is a true copy of the Will of David Lewis (1822) as supplied by Judge Ralph F. King of the Probate Court of Anderson County, South Carolina.

"Know all men by these Presents that I David Lewis of the State of South Carolina and Pendleton District & Being in my Proper health of body and mind I think Proper to Dispose of my property in the following Manner. Item I give to my son Isaiah Lewis five shillings I give to my Daughter Priscilla which married Thomas Field five shillings I give to my son Jacob Lewis five shillings I give to my son Joab Lewis five shillings I give to my son Neriaah Lewis five shillings I give to my son Benjamin Lewis five shillings I give to my Daughter Elizabeth which married Micajah Alexander five shillings I give to my Daughter Cozby which married John Wooddall five shillings I give to my son Tarleton Lewis five shillings I give to my Daughter Hannah which married Ezekiel Harlon five shillings Item I bequeath unto my wife Penelope Lewis and to my son David Lewis and to my Daughter Rosannah Lewis all my personal Property to be equally Distributed

between the three last mentioned I also make choice of my wife Penelopy Lewis to have full power to act as whole Executor this being my last Will and testament Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two and in the Independence of America Forty Six year.

David Lewis (Seal)

Signed Sealed in the
Presents of
Gabriel Barron
Samuel Barron
Geo. W. Liddell

Recorded in Will Book "A" page 270
A true copy
Ralph F. King
Judge of Probate

15556. RANDALL. — Wanted names & dates of births, marriages & deaths of the family of Nathaniel Randall, born 5 March 1723 at Oyster River Parish, incorporated as Durham 1731, and died 1814. Did he have Rev. rec? Wanted also names & dates of the family of Johnathan Randall born 4 Sept. 1791 and died April 1870 in Canterbury, N. H. He married Betsy Forrest. (See March 1936 Magazine, page 204. The following data in regard to this query are used through the courtesy of Mrs. Caroline C. Mathews, 250 West 85th Street, New York City.

(Answer in November issue)



FEBRUARY AND JUNE 1936 EDITIONS OF D. A. R. MAGAZINE SOLD OUT

Our supply of February and June 1936 magazines is exhausted. We will appreciate it if those who do not wish to keep their copies will return them to this office. The postage (four cents for February and seven cents for June) will be refunded. Send to Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

WITH OUR MODERN FACILITIES WE OBTAIN THE TRUE PERFECTION OF THE OLD CRAFTSMAN

- IT has been said that the way to really know a man is to read what he writes.
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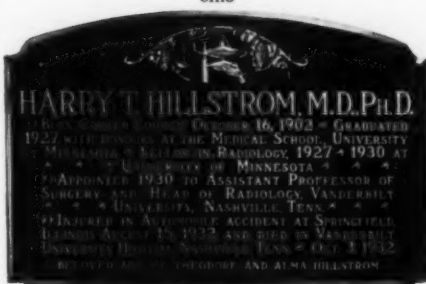
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